

# TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

VOL. IX.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

Dr. John L. Phythian,  
HAVING returned to Frankfort, offers his professional services to the people of the town and adjoining country.

Office on St. Clair street, next door to the Yeoman Office.

Aug 6 w&t-wtf.

A. J. JAMES,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Feb 26 w&t-wtf.

JAMES P. METCALFE,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals. Once on St. Clair street, over Dr. James' & Wadman's.

Feb 26 w&t-wtf.

CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in copartnership in all the Courts of the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. Jan 4 w&t-wtf.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
Frankfort, KY.

WILL practice Law in all the Courts in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, four doors from the bridge.

Jan 4 w&t-wtf.

JOHN A. MONROE,  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals, in the Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of debts for non-residents in any part of the State.

He will as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgments of deeds, other writing to be used or recorded in the States; and, as Commissioner under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions, affidavits, etc.

Office, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House, no 151 t.

P. U. MAJOR,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court House.

Will practice in the circuit courts of the 5th Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and all other courts held in Frankfort.

Jan 5 w&t-wtf.

S. D. MORRIS.  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES in all the courts held in Frankfort, and in the adjoining counties. He will attend to the collection of debts in any part of the State. All business confided to him will meet with prompt attention.

Office on St. Clair street in the new building next door to the Branch Bank of Kentucky, over G. W. Craddock's office.

Mar 17 w&t-wtf.

JOHN M. HARLAN,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Frankfort, KY.

Office on St. Clair st., with James Harlan.

GEO. W. PURKINS ..... BEN. J. MONROE.

Purkins & Monroe,  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,  
LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T.

Have associated themselves in the practice of the Law in all the Courts of the Territory. Office on Main street, over Simon, Russell & Co's Bank.

JOHN RODMAN,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
ST. CLAIR STREET,  
Two doors North of the Court-house.  
Frankfort, Ky.

May 22, 1858 - tf

H. WHITTINGHAM,  
Newspaper and Periodical Agent,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quarterlies, on the best terms. Advance Sheets received from twenty-four Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete sets.

May 27 w&t-wtf.

E. A. W. ROBERTS,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Franklin Circuit Court, and in the courts of the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, next door to Mr. Harlan's office.

May 19 tf

GEORGE E. ROE,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
GREENUPSBURG, KY.

WILL practice in the counties of Greenup, Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court of Appeals. Office on Main street, opposite the Court-House. Jan 4 w&t-wtf.

B. F. DINKLE,

BEGS to inform his friends, and citizens of Frankfort and surrounding counties generally, that he is prepared to execute all descriptions of House, Signs and Fancy Painting, in the best style, and on moderate terms.

Jobs attended to in town and country, and satisfactory in all cases. Orders left at the hardware store of Mr. John Hall, next door to the Farmers' Bank, will receive the most prompt attention.

Jan 11 w&t-wtf

ALE and BEER!

LEXINGTON BREWERY!!

THE UNDERSTOOD, returning his thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him heretofore, begs leave to inform his customers, and the public in general, that having considerably enlarged his establishment, and furnished the same with all the modern improvements, he is now enabled to offer, as he, it is now possible to furnish a superior article of

Ale, Beer, Lager Beer, &c.

Distilleries can be furnished at all times with prime Barley, Malt, and Hops.

At the same time he takes pleasure in stating that Messrs. PEPPER & KAHL have accepted the sole agency for his Ale and Beer for Frankfort and vicinity, and will always have on hand, and for sale a sufficient stock of the same at manufacturer's prices, trebled.

All orders intrusted to the same will be filled with prompt and expeditious.

Nov 24 w&t-wtf

D. F. WOLF.

C. W. SULLIVAN,  
TAILOR.

SUPPLY on St. Clair street, 2 doors south of James Harlan's law office.

Wardrobe, repairing, and renovating done to order.

Jan 3 w&t-wtf

EGBERT & WRIGHT,

HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS

Painting, Varnishing, and Polishing; Gilding, Zinc, Oriental and Grecian Painting; Gazing and Paper Hanging. All work done in the best style, and on the most reasonable terms. All orders promptly attended to. Shop on Main street, Frankfort, Ky.

Jan 24 w&t-wtf

EDGAR KEENON, JNO. N. CRUTCHER

DEALERS IN

Books & Stationery,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

Straw Goods,

Umbrellas, Notions, &c., &c.

Jan 1 w&t-wtf

Main street, Frankfort, Ky.

## LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Seed & Agricultural Warehouse,  
ESTABLISHED 1844.

ARTHUR PETER ..... JAMES BUCHANAN.

PETER & BUCHANAN,

(SUCCESSIONS TO MUNN & BUCHANAN)

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

MANUFACTURERS of Cummings's Straw and

Woolen Goods, Steel Plows, Corn Shovels,

Chain Pumps, and Agricultural Implements general.

Also dealers in Garden and Grass Seeds, Lime,

Hydraulic Cement, Plaster Paris, Apples, Potatoes,

&c., Horse Powers and Threshers, Reaping and Mowing Machines, Wheat Fans, &c.

79 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET

LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE are now opening an entirely new stock, embracing every variety, style, and quality of

handmades.

Carpets, Tassels, Cornicles,

Floor Oil Cloths, Bands,

Rugs, Mats, Skirts,

Linen & Coco Matting, Shad Trimings,

Stair Rods, Crumb Cloths,

Curtains, Gimpes,

Blankets, Green Baize,

Stair Linen, MARSHALL & DICKINSON,

79 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky.

13 w&t-wtf

MORTON & GRISWOLD,

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS,

PRINTERS,

And Blank Book Manufacturers,

No. 459 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

THE BEST SCHOOL BOOKS.

BUTLER'S GRAMMARS,

GODRICH'S READERS,

EDITED BY NOBLE BUTLER.

PARENTS and TEACHERS look to your interest,

and do not be humbugged by interested agents.

These are the best books and are recommended by the STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION, and are published in Kentucky, by

MORTON & GRISWOLD.

A. JAEGER, F. JAEGER,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FRENCH CHINA.

GLASS and Porcelain, No. 23 Lake street,

Chicago, Ill., Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth street,

Mozart Hall, between Market and Jefferson streets,

Louisville, Ky.

24 w&t-wtf

SAMUEL L. LEE, J. W. OWEN.

Boots & Shoes,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!

Spring Goods Just Received.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED a splendid assort-

ment of Ladies' Laces, Misses' and Children's

SHOES, GAITERS, which intend to sell as

cheap as any other house in the city.

SAM'L L. LEE & CO., 449 Market street,

second door above Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

24 w&t-wtf

GEO. H. CARY, R. L. TALBOT,

Successors to (Bell, Talbot & Co.)

DRUGGISTS and APOTHECARIES, PAINTS,

Oils, &c., 433 Market street, between Third and

Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

Particular attention paid to Physicians' orders.

24 w&t-wtf

N. V. GERHART,

IMPORTER and DEALER IN

FRENCH EMBROIDERIES & LACES,

No. 101 Fourth street, opposite Mozart Hall,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

FINE FLOWERS and Head Dresses, Notions, Fan-

ger Goods, Perfumery, &c. The latest styles of

CLOTH CLOTHS & MANTILLAS kept always on

hand and made to order.

24 w&t-wtf

J. H. MONTGOMERY'S,

TAILORING

AND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 467 Jefferson Street, bet. 3d & 4th, (North side,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

CONSTANTLY on hand Curtain Goods, Window

Shades, and Trimmings, Spring Hair, Cotton,

Moss, and Shuch Mattresses, Feather Pillows, and

Bolsters.

ALL kinds of Upholstery done at short notice

and upon reasonable terms.

24 w&t-wtf

# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.,  
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE

T E R M S .

One copy, per annum, in advance. \$4 00

TUESDAY.....SEPTEMBER 29, 1839.

GOV. MAGOFFIN AND THE SENATORSHIP.

Gov. Magoffin has been frequently mentioned in connection with the position of United States Senator to succeed Mr. Crittenden, and many of the Democracy in different parts of the State, in admiration of the brilliant victory he so lately achieved in a popular election, have suggested his nomination and urged him to give his consent for the presentation of his name to the Democratic caucus. The Bowling-Green Standard, the organ of the Democracy of the Third District, has hoisted his name to its mast-head, and in an article which we copy below presents his claims in very complimentary terms.

Gov. Magoffin is not here at this time, but as we have heard him express himself upon this subject, we can safely say that he will not in any event permit his name to come before the caucus. The position he holds, considering the flattering manner in which it was conferred, is certainly the most honorable within the gift of the people of Kentucky, and it is due to them that he should discharge faithfully and to the end the high trusts confided to him. Gov. Magoffin takes this view of the subject, and although without doubt he feels complimented by the strong manifestations of his popularity in being thus pressed forward for high official position so soon after election to the office he holds, we are satisfied he does not desire his name to be used in connection with the Senatorship. The following is the article from the Standard:

We have thus day nailed to our mast-head the name of Gov. Beriah Magoffin as our choice for the United States Senator to succeed Mr. Crittenden. Several of our contemporaries have expressed themselves—some in favor of Col. Boyd, and others in favor of Major Breckinridge, and we discover that some of them are waxing warm in reference to their favorites. We present the name of our excellent Governor, because he is our choice; we present him as a compromise man; we present him as one who is well qualified in every particular to discharge the duties of the office; as one who has recently been indorsed by the largest vote ever given to any candidate in the State; as one who has never flinched from serving the Democracy whenever called upon, through abuse, misrepresentation, and defeat stared him in the face; as one who assisted in bearing the Democratic Banner in the ever memorable struggle of 1835, between the friends of civil and religious liberty and an oath bound secret society; and although that banner was not borne aloft to victory, yet he never suffered it to trail in the dust, but by his eloquence and untiring industry and perseverance, he reduced the tens of thousands of the enemy to a few thousand; as the only man that has borne the Democratic banner to victory in the State for half a century in a single-handed contest between the Democracy and their opponents.

It is true the Democrats elected Gov. Powell in 1831, but in that contest there were three candidates in the field. Caesar carried the Roman arms in triumph over the most powerful States of Europe, and after shedding the blood of one million of his fellow-beings, and gained the dizzy height of power and ambition, fell in his imperial robe in the Senate Chamber by the hand of assassins. But Beriah Magoffin has achieved a greater triumph than Caesar did. He has borne aloft the stars and stripes of his country against all the odds and ends of faction; he met and vanquished the most eloquent leader his enemies could produce; he has done this, and without the shedding of blood. The cry of the widow and the orphan has not been heard since his elevation to the highest office in the gift of Kentuckians. Well may he be proud of the exalted position he now occupies. His triumph was a peaceful one, and we present his name, not knowing whether he will approve or disapprove of it, as the man for the next Legislature to bestow Senatorial honors upon.

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.—We find the following notice of this deservedly popular school in the New Orleans Delta of a late date: "We have received a catalogue of the officers and cadets of the above Institute. It is located six miles from Frankfort, Ky.—Among the names of the cadets we are glad to see many from Louisiana. Military Universities are becoming pretty popular. It is only at such Institutes that the student receives a physical and mental education, and in their military precision a methodical mode of working, studying and thinking is taught. The Governor of Kentucky is *ex officio* inspector; and all the diplomas are signed by him. Connected with the college is a medical, a commercial and a law department. The latter is under the supervision of Judge T. B. Monroe, late Common-Law Professor of the Louisiana Law University."

THE adjourned Summer Term of the Court of Appeals commenced on yesterday—present, Judges Stites, Duval, and Wood.—Quite a number of lawyers from other parts of the State are in attendance, among whom we notice the arrivals of Messrs. Worthington, Pennebaker, and Wilson, of Louisville; Messrs. Crockett and Dallam, of Henderson; and Messrs. L. D. and J. B. Husbands, of Paducah. Col. Thos. S. Grundy, Senator from Washington and Marion, is also attending the Court of Appeals.

THE Fair of the Southwestern Agricultural and Mechanical Association at Louisville opens to-day and will continue the remainder of the week.

The Eminence Fair also commences to-day and will continue until Saturday.

On last Friday night the entire paper mill of Mr. E. Stedman, about 4 miles from town, was destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at \$25,000. No insurance.

PATENTS ISSUED.—To N. W. Hollman, of Eddyville, Ky., for improved mangle.

To Henry W. Colvin, of Pendleton county, Ky., for improvement in sight for fire-arms.

FROST AND CRANBERRIES.—We learn, says the Milwaukee News, that the early frost has played the dickens with the cranberry crop of that State, and that where ten bushels were gathered last season it will be hard work to find one bushel this, and they will be of a much poorer grade. In some counties of the State, the cranberry crop has far exceeded in value and amount the grain crop, and its loss will be very serious.

[From the N. O. Delta, Sept. 6.]  
LETTER FROM KENTUCKY.

Politics in Kentucky—The Recent Election—The Inauguration of the Democratic Governor—The Secretary of State—Views of the Democracy of Kentucky on the Territorial Question—Sentiments of John C. Breckinridge on Squatter Sovereignty, and with reference to Douglas.

LEXINGTON, Ky., August 30, 1839.

MESSRS. EDITORS: This is a great day in Kentucky. The State has been convulsed by one of the most exciting elections ever known within its limits. The Know Nothing faction, the unnatural offspring of the old Whig party, met its death here at the last State election, but its members could not abandon their office without one more desperate struggle. The name of the party had become obnoxious, and the old trick of a change of name was resorted to. Again it loomed up in serious Opposition to that party which now controls, and will long control the government of this State, but so disguised it was in its new character of "Opposition" party and with its new principles, that the old features were hardly recognizable. During the Presidential campaign the Know-Nothing of Kentucky assumed positions that would have flourished in New Hampshire and Massachusetts, and that delighted the Sewardists and Chaseites, and the ultra Abolitionists of the North—they denounced Catholics, "pitched into" foreigners, and sang right lustily the "Kip Sams," and other chaste songs so familiar to your ears, but how changed is all this since my last visit to Kentucky. Now the Opposition, in its Southern sentiment, would carry Mississippi, and would, without doubt, meet the warm endorsement of Southern commercial conventions.

Now was this its only change. It has discovered that the naturalized citizen is not worse than the native, but infinitely his superior. He is a being to be coaxed, and to be flattered, to be toadied, and to be bribed. Its organs are loud in their denunciations of the Federal Government, because it did not at once involve itself in a war with all Europe, to defend the poor, the persecuted naturalized citizens in foreign territory. This would have been all very well, had it not been discovered that the disguise hung loosely, that the veil was a little too thin, and that the hideous features of the old party were still seen in all their ghastly horrors.

The Opposition party was beaten, badly beaten, and the Democratic candidate goes in with a vote of 9000 majority at his back. Five Democratic Members of Congress have been elected while the Opposition only elect three. As the State gave 9000 majority, it is surprising to the infinitiated that three Opposition Members of Congress were elected. The surprise, however, will vanish when it is known that Know-Nothing Legislatures divided the State into its Congressional Districts, and, of course, as usual, managed to defeat the will of the people.

Well, it is all over, and to-day the Governor will be inaugurated. It has been the custom for many years in Kentucky to celebrate this event with great ceremony. The Governor elect will be attended from the county to Frankfort by a procession of volunteer companies and of other citizens, and will be preceded by bands of music, and heralded by volleys of cannon. Committees will receive him, and committees will escort from the city the retiring Governor—prayers will be offered—speeches made—a grand ball will be given and the day will be one of jollification generally.

The new Governor has already made his selection for Secretary of State. The gentleman is Thomas B. Monroe, Jr., Mayor of Lexington, and the accomplished editor of the Lexington Statesman. You have already spoken of him as a graduate of the Law University of Louisiana, and the son of the late Common-Law Professor of that institution. He is but 26 years old, and is decidedly one of the rising men of the country. The young men of this State take high positions at early ages. Our Vice-President, now one of the most prominent candidates for the Presidency, is but 37 years old, and J. Young Brown, that brilliant young orator, whose reputation is already national, and whose election to Congress by a large majority has already been announced, is not yet 24 years old. He is, of course, ineligible for the present Congress, and it is said will not attempt to take his seat until he has attained the proper age.

A great deal has been said about the position of Kentucky and of that of Breckinridge on other Kentucky statesmen on the subject of squatter Sovereignty. Passing my time in the vicinity of the residence of many of the leading men of the Democratic party, and possessing means of ascertaining public sentiment, which it is unnecessary to mention, I have determined to learn the views of the Democratic party on this vexed and dangerous question. I think I can now state, without danger of contradiction, that the Democrats of this State cannot and will not stand on the same platform with Douglas. They insist upon the power of Congress to protect slavery in the Territories, but some of the Kentucky statesmen qualify this opinion by doubting the propriety at present of exercising the power. These I know to be the views of the most prominent Democrats in the State.

As name of Mr. Breckinridge is presented prominently by the Democratic party for a nomination at the Charleston Convention, some anxiety is felt in the South with reference to his views on this Territorial question. No doubt ought for a moment, to have been entertained on the subject. Mr. B.'s ancestors were born on slave territory, and were the owners of slaves. He was born in a slave State, was educated among slave-holders and by a slave-holder. His education, therefore, in his instincts, all his sympathies are Southern. On the Territorial question, Mr. Breckinridge has always been, and now is, opposed to the views expressed by Mr. Douglas, and his sentiments are such as can be safely indorsed by every true friend of the Union. Of all this I have perfectly satisfied myself, on evidence that I conceive to be entirely conclusive, and about which your readers need entertain not the slightest doubt.

Yours truly,

THE Cynthiana (Ky.) Age has an article in its last issue urging the Legislature, at its next session, to choose the Hon. John C. Breckinridge to the United States Senate as the successor of Mr. Crittenden, whose term expires on the 4th of March, 1861. In the course of its article it says:

"The Legislature that convenes at Frankfort in December next will elect the successor of Mr. Crittenden. To that Legislature we present the name of John C. Breckinridge, one of the most graceful, eloquent, and convincing orators Kentucky has ever produced—beyond all question the brightest star in the political firmament. A gentleman of strict morality, the very pink of chivalry and soul of honor, he would take the lead in the Senate, and once more Kentucky would occupy the proud position of having furnished the most accomplished gentleman, the greatest statesman, and the most eloquent orator to the national council of the people."

THE Boston Herald says, that some workmen, while making excavations at the noted Gov. Hancock House, near Faneuil Hall, discovered several pistols and cannon balls, and also a glass bottle, at the depth of some five feet below the surface of the ground. Mr. John A. Duggins, the present proprietor of the house, states that the ground has not been disturbed for at least two hundred years, and that these articles must have remained there for that length of time.

FROST AND CRANBERRIES.—We learn, says the Milwaukee News, that the early frost has played the dickens with the cranberry crop of that State, and that where ten bushels were gathered last season it will be hard work to find one bushel this, and they will be of a much poorer grade. In some counties of the State, the cranberry crop has far exceeded in value and amount the grain crop, and its loss will be very serious.

THE Washington Union indirectly takes ground against the election of Vice President Breckinridge to the Senate in the place of Mr. Crittenden.—Lynchburg Virginian, Aug. 23.

If the above paragraph is intended to refer to us, we can only say that never was there a baser or more utterly false insinuation than that which it contains. We have never taken ground, either directly or indirectly, against the election of Mr. Breckinridge to the Senate. On the contrary, we believe that he is eminently fitted for that distinction.—Wash. Constitution.

[For the Yeoman.]  
AMERICA, A REFUGE FOR THE OPPRESSED  
OF OTHER LANDS.

BY MOLLIE J. POGUE, BARBOURVILLE SCHOOL, KY.

Among the distinctive glories of our government, if there be one more illustrious than another, more admired by the spirit longing for freedom and better adapted to the perpetuity of our institutions, it is the asylum here reared for the crushed heart and wounded spirit, and dedicated to the oppressed of every clime.

Indeed this glory has shed a lustre so resplendent as to perpetuate the gloom of despotism, which regulates our authority over the domain. SLAVERY MUST BE ABOLISHED, AND WE MUST DO IT."—Wm. H. Seward.

"The time is fast approaching when the cry

will become too overpowering to resist. RATHER THAN TOLERATE NATIONAL SLAVERY AS IT NOW EXISTS, LET THE UNION BE DISMOLVED AT ONCE, AND THEN THE SIN OF SLAVERY WILL REST WHERE IT BELONGS."

N. Y. Tribune.

"This Union is a lie. The American Union is an imposture, a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell. We are for its overthrow! Up with the flag of disunion that we may have a free and glorious republic of our own!"—William Lloyd Garrison.

"I look forward to the day when there shall be a servile insurrection in the South, when the black man, armed with British bayonets, and led on by British officers, shall assert his freedom, and wage a war of extermination against his master. And though we may not mock at their calamity, nor laugh when their fate cometh, YET WE SHALL HAIL IT AS THE DAWN OF A POLITICAL MILLENIUM."—Joshua R. Giddings.

In the alternative being presented of THE CONTINUANCE OF SLAVERY or a dissolution of the Union, WE ARE FOR A DISSOLUTION, and we care not how quick it comes."—Refus. P. Spalding.

"The fugitive slave act is filled with horror

—WE ARE BOUND TO DISOBEDIENCE THIS ACT."

Charles Sumner.

"THE ADVERTISER HAS NO HESITATION IN SAYING THAT IT DOES NOT HOLD TO THE 'FAITHFUL OBSERVANCE' OF THE FUGITIVE-SLAVE LAW OF 1850."—Portland Advertiser.

"I HAVE NO DOUBT BUT THE FREE AND SLAVE STATES OUGHT TO BE SEPARATED." \* \* \* THE UNION IS NOT WORTH SUPPORTING IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOUTH." Horace Greeley.

"THE TIMES DEMAND AND WE MUST HAVE AN ANTI-SLAVERY CONSTITUTION, ANTI-SLAVERY BIBLE AND AN ANTI-SLAVERY GOD." Anson P. Burlingame.

"THERE IS MERIT IN THE REPUBLICAN PARTY. IT IS THIS. IT IS THE FIRST SECTIONAL PARTY EVER ORGANIZED IN THIS COUNTRY." \* \* \* IT IS NOT NATIONAL, IT IS SECTIONAL. IT IS THE NORTH ARRAIGNED AGAINST THE SOUTH." \* \* \* THE FIRST CRACK IN THE ICEBERG IS VISIBLE: YOU WILL YET HEAR IT GO WITH A CRACK THROUGH THE CENTRE!" Wendell Phillips.

"The cure for slavery prescribed by Redpath is the only infallible remedy, and MEN MUST FOMENT INSURRECTION AMONG THE SLAVES, in order to cure the evils. It can never be done by concessions and compromises. It is a great evil, and must be extinguished by still greater ones. It is positive and impious in its approaches, and must be overcome with equally positive forces.

You must commit an insult to arrest a burglar, and slavery is not arrested without a violation of law and the cry of fire."—Independent Democrat, leading Republican paper in New Hampshire.

"And the heavy night hung dark, The hills and waters o'er. When a hand of exiles moored their bark On the wild New England shore."

What if the breaking wave's dashed high, and the heavy night hung dark, this was a land of freedom; they asked no more. Here, with the "blue-girt dome" for their covering, they mingled with the roar of the elements their free voices in songs of praise and thanksgiving.

"And the ocean Eagle soared From his rock by the white waves' foam; And the rocking 'Pines' of the forest roared This was their welcome home."

Here they planted the banner of religious freedom, which has ever since waved its beautiful folds in the sunlight of heaven, and has called the oppressed religionist of every clime to our happy "American" home.

Imbibing the same spirit of freedom and sympathy, our great political organizers went still farther, declaring that all men are born free and equal; and sympathizing with the oppressed of our common humanity, they here formed a political asylum, extending throughout the length and breadth of these States, for the oppressed children of this wide and friendless world.

This is then our boast; this is our glory; this will perpetuate our existence when the requiem of the last Kingdom and Empire that sails upon the ocean of national existence will have been sung and forgotten.

This will perpetuate our memory when the names of "Greece and Rome," with all their classic groves and bloody battles, sleeping heroes and ruined cities, moulderings temples and thundering Joves, have died away in utter forgetfulness.

Not like the "City" of the seven hills, we will need no marble monument to tell to future ages our glorious deeds. But perpetuating the noble feature of our polity, we ourselves will remain a proud, free, and happy nation through all coming time, and tell to the last generation of our race our own history.

Let us cherish the same patriotic spirit that was nurtured by our sires and matrons in the infancy of our nation, and preserve this "sanctum sanctorum" of our national temple; and when we sleep beneath the green turf it will be said of us,

"How sleep the brave who fall to rest! When their springs with deathful fingers cold, Rotundly close their hollowed brows, Their then shall dress a sweater sod."

Than "Fancy's" foot have ever trod!

There "Honor" comes a pilgrim gray

To bless the cold, that wraps the clay;

And "Freedom" shall a hermit while

To dwell a weeping there."

Excellent Appointment.

We see in several of our exchanges that Gov. Magoffin has appointed Thos. B. Monroe, Jr., Secretary of State. Mr. M. is the editor of the Lexington Statesman, and a writer of no ordinary ability. Under his management the Statesman has obtained a position high in the front ranks of the Kentucky press, and just so, too, for he is a fluent writer and has stood a sentinel on the watchtower, never failing to show up the damnable tenets and glaring inconsistencies of the Opposition to best advantage to his own party. We do not know that he will retire from the editorial chair.

We hope he will not, for in the coming Presidential campaign his retirement would be deeply felt. But we are glad that our excellent Governor has given our worthy editorial brother this practical testimonial to his merit. We have every confidence that Mr. Monroe will prove himself an efficient officer. Of one thing we are certain—if he does as well in the Secretary's office as in the sanctum, nobody will have cause to regret his appointment.

Jas. W. Tate, Esq., of Frankfort, has been appointed Assistant Secretary. Mr. Tate held the same office under Gov. Powell. This is also a good appointment.—Henderson Reporter.

REFERENCES.

Rev. J. N. Norton, Hon. James Harlan, Hon. J. Crittenden, Frankfort, Ky.; The Rt. Rev. B. B. Smith, Bishop of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.; Rev. J. W. Venable, Versailles, Ky.; H. L. Bodley, Esq., St. Louis, Mo.; Hon. W. A. Lake, Vicksburg, Miss.; Geo. Simonds, Esq., New Orleans, La.; W. H. Hurst, Esq., Indianapolis, Ind.

11 Paris Citizen copy to amount of \$3 and charge this.

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JOHN M. MCCALLA,

Attorney at Law, and General Agent,

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

## THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

[From the Rochester Union, September 14.]  
The Drowning of O'Connor the Jumper—His Life.

We had barely time last evening to give the substance of the telegraph dispatch from Niagara Falls, announcing the death, by drowning, of Shields the jumper, who had advertised to make a leap of ninety feet on the 16th instant. We have since received further particulars of the unfortunate affair, together with something of the history of the man, whose true name is Patrick S. O'Connor.

He left this city on Saturday evening for the Falls, to make arrangements for his leap. There was little or nothing known of the man there, and some thought he would not make his appearance. He went there, however, and announced his purpose to jump from a scaffold to be erected by the river side at White's Pleasure Grounds, near where Blondin's rope was suspended. Yesterday morning he went down to the water for the purpose of ascertaining its depth, and to determine where he would erect his scaffold. He was accompanied by men who had scuttled there to assist him. O'Connor swam out into the river and dove once or twice. He then went down into a small whirlpool and rose, but could not escape from the current which drew him down, and so he sank to rise no more. The men in boats could not reach him and nothing could be done. His body no doubt immediately drifted into the great whirlpool and may sometime be found near the mouth of the river or on Lake Ontario. This is all that relates to his adventure at the Falls. He left his clothes and a few effects to be delivered to his friends when they appear. He has an uncle named Sheehan residing at Lockport.

O'Connor was 27 years of age, and was born at Peterboro, Canada West, and has lived there the best part of his life, following, since he came to manhood, the occupation of a milkwright. His father is dead, but his mother, a widow, resides at Peterboro. He was a widower, and leaves a child with his mother at Peterboro. Deceased came to this city about three months since but does not appear to have been employed much. He worked a short time for Hayden & Bromley, and this is the only instance that we hear of his being employed here. About five weeks since he went to board with a family on Vought street. He told something of his history there, and said he had a brother who was a Catholic priest in Canada. He spent much of his time reading, and announced his purpose to go through college and attain a thorough education. The member of the family where he boarded, to whom he disclosed his intention to jump into Niagara river, states that O'Connor said he intended to apply the proceeds of his exhibition of daring to the object he had avowed of obtaining an education.

He took the name of Shields for this occasion, as his relatives were respectable, and he did not want to give them an unenviable notoriety, and then he could cast off the name at pleasure and be known no more to the world as a jumper. One day last week O'Connor jumped from Clara street bridge into the river, and the water being very shallow, he injured one of his feet by the experiment. The descent there was about thirty-five feet.

The alarm spread in every direction. All classes took up arms, and a force of two thousand men took the field. They had no flag, for at that time the republic was struggling between the Church and the Liberals, and Compton had just run away. Jalisco pronounced in favor of Juarez, and Tepic, in its extremity of danger from the thieves, unfurled the Liberal banner. Lozada, almost caught in the toils, rejoined the Conservatives, hung out the flag of the Church, and thus became a soldier of the nation. He is known as "The Tiger of Alica," and his reputation has not improved since he naturalized himself. He is now a chief of police in the capital, under the command of Gen. Lagarde.

### Death of Col. John Duvall.

Col. John Duvall died at Stamping Ground, on the 7th inst., in the 77th year of his age. He was born in Prince George's County, Maryland; and, with his father, emigrated to Kentucky in 1789. He settled in Scott county in 1791, where he resided up to the time of his death, embracing a period of over 65 years. In the late war with Great Britain he was Captain and commanded a company of Kentucky militia; served a campaign under General Harrison, on the northwestern frontier in 1813, and participated in the dangers and sufferings of the siege of Fort Meigs.

Finding all attempts to operate with Mr. Hotchkiss's assistance useless, he turned his attention to Niagara Falls. But, without making any definite arrangement there, he went to the job office of the Union and Advertiser, and ordered a handbill, the same that is now posted. It is headed "Miracles will never cease," and sets forth that "Shields, the renowned jumper," will leap from a scaffold, at Niagara Falls, on the 16th, swing to the shore, &c. He was regarded at this office as a man not exactly right in mind. He prepared an advertisement for the paper, which was inserted once, without the knowledge of those having charge of the business, and then discontinued, to the dissatisfaction of the patron. He referred to this man in an item last week, expressing the hope that he would not make the attempt he contemplated. And we told him, when he called upon us, just what we thought, but it was of no use. Our advice had no apparent effect to move him from his purpose. We never saw him, but once, and that was on the day our last notice of him appeared.

The poor fellow has prematurely found his end, and though he struggled desperately, we are told, to save that life which he had pronounced of so little value, his efforts were useless.

### Lient. Maury's First Marriage.

Mr. Willis, in the Home Journal, relates a curious incident in the life of Lieutenant Maury. It appears that the Lieutenant in his earlier years had visited the Pacific Islands and mastered some of the dialects of the natives. On one occasion a young princess, whose attire consisted principally of her long tresses, came to the ship and declared she was sent on a mission by her father and his tribe to offer her hand to the young Lieutenant.

*Resolved*, That whilst we humbly submit to the Omnipotent will in depriving us of a brother, we deeply lament the dispensation which has inflicted the loss.

*Resolved*, That we will fondly cherish a recollection of our deceased brother, his virtues as a man, and his qualities as a Mason.

*Resolved*, That we deeply sympathize with his grief-stricken family and friends, and assure them of our warmest sympathy in their sad bereavement.

*Resolved*, That we will attend his funeral in a small boat, the lady leaping out before they reached the island and swimming to the shore. After some hesitation, Maury, on landing, left the boat and proceeded to the chub's bungalow.

"It was some little distance inland, and on arriving he found he was considerably expected. There was every appearance of preparation for a festive, the tables spread for a royal banquet, and the fruits and drinks in abundant prodigality. The chiefs were already in a state of excitement, which precluded all explanation or modification of plans. There was nothing to do but to yield to circumstances. He must marry (a la Owyhee and she) to keep the peace and protect the commerce of the nation.

"The delays were apparently inconsiderable. In a very short time, the runaway bride appeared, dressed in all manner of Pacific ornaments, and attended by her mother and a bevy of sister islanders. The Commodore was either not expected, or not missed; the ceremony was performed (what there was of it) with only native witnesses, and things proceeded as usual."

"For the remaining winter months, the sloop was anchored at the same island, and Prince Maury, of course, had a nice opportunity to become acquainted with the manners and customs. His copper-colored papa proved very gentlemanly, and, as long as he stayed, he was most affectionately treated."

"Mr. Boynton, a lecturer, who has been enlightening the people in Cincinnati, gives the two Napoleons an important prominence in the world's history. He prophesies the establishment among the Latin nations of an empire like that of Charlemagne, and the upholding of the Papacy as a means to that end. The danger to Protestantism and its offspring, political liberty, were stated to be great; but, as in Napoleon the First, the "Seventh King" fell; so in Napoleon the Third would the eighth king fall, and with him Papacy. The immense military power of France, the weakness of England, the baffled condition of Russia, and checking of Austria, were pointed out as evidences of the destined growth of a Latin power, composed of the Catholic States under the supreme dominion of France. The total subversion of this empire was predicted by the preacher, and a war threatened which might even involve America. After this we would be nearing the end."

### Biography of a Terrible Scoundrel—The Tiger of Alica.

A letter from Mexico to the New Orleans

### An Extraordinary State of Affairs in Louisiana.

The Vermillionville (Lafayette) Echo, of the 10th, has the following account of the breaking up of a nest of desperados:

About ten days ago the Vigilance Committee of this parish were informed that a powerful and well organized company of desperados, headed by an individual named John Jones, or John Baptiste Chasson, and supposed to number about three hundred men, were within about 20 miles of this place, and prepared, to give the Vigilance battle. The committees of St. Martin, Vermillion, St. Landry, and Calcasieu, were immediately apprised of the fact, and on Saturday morning, the 3d inst., each was promptly at the place previously agreed upon as a rendezvous. After the necessary arrangements had been made, the Vigilants, numbering about 500 men, took up the line of march for the place where it was known the enemy were to be found. As they marched along, two or three men were taken prisoners, all armed with double-barreled guns, which they said they carried with them to shoot birds, but on drawing the charges from their guns, they were found to contain bullets instead of shot.

Killing away from the scene of his cruelty, he called at the house of a widow woman, and because she shut the door when he brandished his bloody sword, he burst into the house, and ran through the body. His next act of ferocity was committed at the farm called "Margaras," when he burst down the houses, killed eleven persons, and violated three girls, one of them the daughter of the overseer. This last-named person was called out and made to deliver all the valuables about the place, which he was to carry to the edge of the woods. This done, Lozada actually had the poor fellow seized, and then scalded his feet so that he could not walk. The ranch belonged to the brother of Don Carlos Rivas, who is now Lozada's military chief. His band augmented to eighty men, attacked the village of Santiago, which contained three thousand inhabitants. When he surprised the town, the people fled, with the exception of a few men who made a stand in a strongly-built house, and who at last succeeded in driving all the robbers out.

The whole district of Tepic became alarmed, and the terror was not decreased when a few days after he attacked the village of Rosa Morada on the borders of the State of Jalisco, where he burned all the houses, and did not cease to destroy the people until all were fled to the mountains. Gen. Blanco was at that time Governor of Sonora, but he made no movement to arrest the bandits. San Blas was twice visited by the robbers, and the inhabitants only saved themselves by flight to the shipping in the harbor. At last the public appeal for safety reached Guadalajara, and a column of three hundred men was sent to put an end to the confusion and robbery. Col. Lleras, its commander, attacked the mountain stronghold of Lozada, and counted himself victorious because he took eleven of the robbers prisoners. Lozada fled, but immediately after recruited his force to one hundred and fifty men, and threatened Tepic with its twelve thousand souls.

The alarm spread in every direction. All classes took up arms, and a force of two thousand men took the field. They had no flag, for at that time the republic was struggling between the Church and the Liberals, and Compton had just run away. Jalisco pronounced in favor of Juarez, and Tepic, in its extremity of danger from the thieves, unfurled the Liberal banner. Lozada, almost caught in the toils, rejoined the Conservatives, hung out the flag of the Church, and thus became a soldier of the nation. He is known as "The Tiger of Alica," and his reputation has not improved since he naturalized himself. He is now a chief of police in the capital, under the command of Gen. Lagarde.

One of the leaders of the desperados, finding that all was lost, shot himself through the head with his revolver, thereby putting an end with his own hands to his worthless life. This, so far as we know, was the only life that was lost.

As soon as everything was quieted, a regular trial was gone into on the spot, and the whole number were condemned to receive the lash, and given five days to leave the State, under penalty of being hung if caught after the expiration of that time.

There is not the least doubt that a few of the unfortunate wretches above mentioned were misled by some bold-hearted scoundrels who had induced them to believe that the Governor had ordered them, in his proclamation, to oppose the Vigilants, and that, too, with arms in their hands; but most of them were there for some mean, rashly purpose. More than two thirds of those captured had never in any way been molested by the committee.

From the disclosures made by some of the desperados, it is evident that, if they had triumphed over the committee, they would have excited the negroes to revolt, and God only knows what would have been the consequences.

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### New York State Convention.

SYRACUSE, N. Y. Sept. 16.—The Convention unanimously instructed the delegates to be chosen at its session last night, to represent the State at the Charleston Convention to act and vote as a unit.

Augustus Schell, Dean Richmond, Isaac Fowler, and Delos D. Wolf were chosen delegates at large to the Charleston Convention, with John J. Taylor, Daniel F. Tieman, Schuyler Crispin, and A. G. D. May as alternates.

The following delegates to the Charleston Convention from the Congressional districts have been selected.

Delegates—First district, W. H. Ludlow; Second district, H. McLaughlin; third, John Y. Savage; fourth, John Kelly; fifth, Isaiah Rynalds; sixth, John Cochran; seventh, Wilson G. Waterbury; eighth, Edward Cooper; ninth, George Kemble; tenth, Benj. H. Edsall; eleventh, W. F. Russell; twelfth, Theo. Miller; thirteenth, D. L. Seymour; fourteenth, Erastus Corning; fifteenth, John Titee; sixteenth, Lemuel Stetson; seventeenth, Jas. C. Spence; eighteenth, Alonzo C. Page; nineteenth, Samuel Wit; twentieth, John Striker; twenty-first, John F. Hubbard; twenty-second, Luke D. Smith; twenty-third, D. C. West; twenty-fourth, James P. Haskins; twenty-fifth, E. P. Ross; twenty-sixth, W. W. Wright; twenty-seventh, Henry D. Barter; twenty-eighth, G. C. B. Walker; twenty-ninth, S. B. Jewell; thirtieth, Marshall B. Chaplin; thirty-first, Sandford E. Church; thirty-second, John T. Hudson; thirty-third, John C. Devereux.

The Convention adjourned with hearty cheers.

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At a meeting of Hopkinsville Lodge, No. 37, of Free and Accepted Masons, held on the 10th of September, 1859, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty, in accordance with his mysterious providence, to remove our brother, Dr. John H. Jackson, from the work below, as we trust, to the higher honors of the Grand Lodge above. Therefore,

*Resolved*, That whilst we humbly submit to the Omnipotent will in depriving us of a brother, we deeply lament the dispensation which has inflicted the loss.

*Resolved*, That we will fondly cherish a recollection of our deceased brother, his virtues as a man, and his qualities as a Mason.

*Resolved*, That we deeply sympathize with his grief-stricken family and friends, and assure them of our warmest sympathy in their sad bereavement.

*Resolved*, That we will attend his funeral in a small boat, the lady leaping out before they reached the island and swimming to the shore. After some hesitation, Maury, on landing, left the boat and proceeded to the chub's bungalow.

"It was some little distance inland, and on arriving he found he was considerably expected. There was every appearance of preparation for a festive, the tables spread for a royal banquet, and the fruits and drinks in abundant prodigality.

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"The delays were apparently inconsiderable. In a very short time, the runaway bride appeared, dressed in all manner of Pacific ornaments, and attended by her mother and a bevy of sister islanders.

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Cleveland Herald, 14th.

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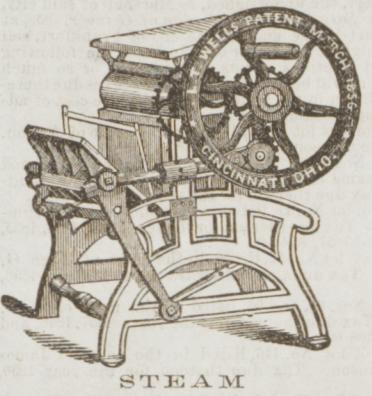
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